STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY.

"The Squatter claims the same Sovereignty in the Territories that he possessed in the States,"

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 1.

The Squatter Sovereign,

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Teams: - Two dollars per annum, invariably advance. Single copies 5 cents, twelve copfor fifty cents.

To CLUBS :- Five copies will be sent to one lidens for \$9. Ten to one address for \$17.—
Iwenly to one address for \$32. Forty to one
address for \$60. Financiably in advance. Money may be sent by mail, at the risk

Postmasters are requested to act as our

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

For one square, ten lines or less\$1 00 six months....20 00 twelve months...35 00

Announcing Candidates for office, in strance, \$3. If insected on a credit, candidates will be charged eight dollars.

Now this might do

will be charged eight dollars.

Communications of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged for at the rates of \$2,00 per square, and payment required in advance.

Advertisements not marked on the copy for a specific number of insertions, will be continued until ordered out, and payment exacted accordingly.

All advertisements must be paid for in divance, or at the expiration of three months.

All letters addressed to the Editors must be POST PAID, to receive attention.

The Law of Newspapers.

1. Subscribers who do not give express no tice to the contrary are considered as wish-ing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers o der the discontinuance of their periodicals. The publisher may continue to send them well all necessary periodicals.

3. If subscibes neglect or refuse to take their periodicals from the office to which they are discled, they are held responsible, till they have settled the bill and ordered them discon-4. If subscribers remove to other places with-

out informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held res-. The Cours have decided that refusing to

take periodicals from the office, or removing and leaving them necalled for, is prima facia evidence of intentiona fraud.

The Poet's Column.

From The Memphis Appeal. The Enchantress.

She bound him with a magic chain-She would him with a magic chain—
She wrapped him in a spell—
She wraphed him in a spell—
She wreathed a chain around his heart
That naught could e'r dispel!
A charm that shed rich gleams of light
O'er all life's gloom and tears—
A spell that thrilled his soul with joy
Through long and blissful years!

They met in pleasure's radiant halls, Where youth and beauty meet. With bounding hearts and beaming eyes And swiftly flying feet!
Pale gleaming pearls and flashing gems
And fragrant flowers were there:
And music's sweetest, richest tones

Through long and blissful years

Stole through the perfumed air! They met-he caught one thrilling glanc

From her dark, earnest eye—
He saw the blush steal o'er her cheek—
He heard her breathe the sigh!
And when her voice gushed forth in song, And fell upon his ear, He hushed the beating of heart, Lest he might fail to hear!

They met-and all unconsciously, In that enchanting hour,
In that enchanting hour,
She wore, with blush, and smile and
A spell of magic power!
He saw the light upon her brow—
He heard the witching strain—
The heart he long had boasted free
Henceforth must wear a chain!

A TOAST. BY CHARLES MACKAY.

If he to whom this toast we drink,
Has brought the needy to his door;
Or raised the wretch from ruin's brink,

Or helped young merit into fame, This night our cups shall overflow In honor of his name.

If he be poor, and yet has striven To ease the load of human care; If to the famished he has given One loaf that it is hard to share;

If, in his poverty erect, He never did a deed of shame, Fill high ! we'll drain in deep respect, A bumper to his name.

But rich or poor, if still his plan He has to play an honest part; If he ne'er failed his word to man,

Or broke a trusting woman's heart; emulation fire his soul

To snatch the meed of virtuous fame; Fill high! we'll drain a flowing bowl Courtship.

Jennie sighed, and Robin squeezed her Pretty little trembling hand. Then with outstretched arms he seized her Half reluctant form, and—and—

"Loose me!" but he clasped her tighter—
"Jennie, say, witt thou be mine?"
Then her bright face grew much brighter,
And she whispered, "I am thine."

Then they clasped each other fondly, Close together as two bricks, And they kissed each other soundly, And I left them in that fix.

Miscellaneous.

From the Waverly Magazine. THE COQUETTE,

A Tale.

BY JOHN H. V. ARNOLD.

Many years ago Margaret Haine was he reigning belle of the little town of C -, in England; and in good truth she well deserved the distinction. She was a finely formed, graceful, handsome girl of nineteen summers, with a pair of soft blue eyes, which seemed to melt with tenderness. She was the only child of a substan-.50 tial farmer, and all the young men—both of town and country-laid unanimous siege mon among her sex; she was a coquette less, she thought it a very delightful thing the squire's son and the farmer's lad,-

> Now this might do very well for her own amusement, but it evidently did not suit her numerous lovers; and many were the brows whose future she had darkened .-People shook their heads and said she had no heart, and prognosticated that all things would not turn out well at the end. But they were much mistaken as to the state of the scenes of my childhood." her heart, for she had one, and one which beat warmly, too; but it was exclusively occupied with one thought. In a word, knelt beside him. Margaret Haine "loved"-yes, smile not, she loved; and deep and devoted was her affection, as true and passionate as woman not, my angel, but prepare to meet me only could love.

> Harold Adams was the only son of a gentleman of landed estate, who resided that there has been something ever weighnear the farm of the Haine's. It was on ing heavily on my heart, and which has him that Margaret bestowed so lavishly always borne down my spirit. Years ago, that affection which was so much courted. there hved in yonder cottage, a being as And he was worthy of it; frank, manly, fair, as lovely as thou." And he told her handsome, accomplished and noble mind- all his past love for Margaret Haine, ed; he returned her love with an intensity which it is needless her to relate. equal to her own. He first became ac- "After I had seen my father laid in the quainted with Margaret at a village par- grave, for a week I visited his resting ty, and was struck with her beauty. He place at sun down. It was on a fine evesought her society, and her accomplish- ning, on one of these occasions, that as I ments soon won his heart.

fervently, yet she had never permitted him tions, advanceing daily.

he laid his hand and heart at her feet. Al- deeply and madly she had loved me; yea, though her heart beat in ecstacies at the loved me still. "We will never be united proposal, still her reiging fault persuaded in this world, Harald," she continued, "but her from the path of right. "I will play in the next;" and she gradually disappearwith him a little longer, and see what ef- ed. The feelings awakened by this incifect it has on him," she said, inwardly .- dent were too much for my enfeebled So she laughed, and said it was a very frame, and has made me as I am. Oh! good joke. Wildly he rushed from her Louise, I have loved you, but never with presence. "She never loved me," he the passionate madness that I loved her. shricked.

Agonized at what she had done, she called his name, but he had gone. One of her father's servants passing soon after found her lying senseless on the ground .-He carried her home, and restoratives were immediately applied; but, upon awaking from insensibility, she fell into a brain fever, which lasted for a month. When, at and Margaret Haine, and a widowed form last, she was sufficiently recovered, her weeps nightly on the grave of the lovers. first question was of the whereabouts of It is Louise. Harold. They told her that he had left the village on the day she was found in the forest, and had not been seen or heard of since. For a week she was in a paroxysm of grief; but, from thence she grew calm. Her old lovers crowded around her. but she repelled them. She seemed to be entirely changed, and no longer appeared to take an interest in anything. Every offer of marriage was refused, and she expressed her resolve never to wed. She was always inspired with a belief that

Harold would come back. Years rolled on, when, one day, a carriage drove up to the door of old Mr. Adams, whose hair was now whitened with things" will go out of fashion. the snows of many winters, and with sorrow for the loss of his only child. Mrs. Adams had died some time before the commencement of our story, and the old nan was indeed desolate. He came out to meet his visitors. A man in the prime of life stepped forth! another moment and the old man would have fallen had not he supported him. He lifted his head; it was man buys a hundred dollar handkerchief as long as it pleases." Harold Adams! Calling a servant, he for a "duck of a wife," that he is a "goose led his father into a room. Returning of a husband."

again to the carriage, he opened it, and a young and exquisitely beautiful woman stepped forth. It was his wife! He led her into the parlor, and returned to his

"Harold, my son," were the first words of the aged man.

"I am here, father," was the reply. "Draw nearer, my child, and let me gaze upon you."

Harold approached. "You are much changed, my child," said And he was changed; suffering and pain

had done good work upon his frame, but "I have prayed for this hour, Harold,"

that I might again behold you. Good God, There is many a man who has grown rich thou hast granted my wish-thy will be done."

Silence reigned. Harold was the first

"Father!" he said. There was no response. "Father!" again there was but echo in answer. He went to his father's side-he gazed upon his features; they tion. But as the vessel sailed onward, were fast relaxing into the arms of death. and passed Thurrington and Saint Velt, Alas! his spirit had flown to meet his Cre- the "passengers, one after the other, grew ator, and to rest in peace in the bosom of silent, gazed down the river, until one the God he loved so well. Wildly did spoke out: Harold wring his hands.

"Father, come back! leave me not! leave me not!" he cried.

It was too late.

"Louise," said the invalid, "lead me to the window; let me gaze once more upon

A gentle form answered to the call, and placed him by the window. Softly she

"Louise, I feel that I will soon be called to meet my father in heaven. Weep there. But, before I die, I will unbosom myself to you. You have often observed

stepped forth from a thicket, I observed a But, although she returned his love so female with her face turned from me. She turned at my approach. It was Margato know it, and he had the pain to see what ret Haine. Upon seeing me she said. he thought was her indifference to him; "Harold Adams, I have waited long and but, which was truly the spirit of coquetry, patiently for this interview; and though which reigned so supremely over her ac- my heart has long been striving to break from my breast, I knew I should not die One fine evening, as they strolled forth, until it came. And then she told me how

Forgive me, oh! forgive-

He was dead! the effort has been too great; and he had gone to meet his father in the bourne from which there is no re-

They buried them together; it was the last request of both. A plain white stone mark the resting place of Harold Adams

A bachelor friend of ours says, that he never attempted to make but one speech to a woman, and then did not succeed. It was a beautiful moonlight night and he caught her hand and dropped on his knees. He only saw a streak of calico as she went over the bars. He did not see her again for a fortnight, and then a fellow was feeding her with molasses candy and gingerbread, at a circus.

Our devil thinks the United States Government may as well remove the "mint" from New York now, as the new liquor law is in torce, and "juleps and

Milton was asked by a friend, whether he would instruct his daughters in the different languages, to which he replied-

"No, sir; one tongue is sufficient for a

Be It is pretty evident that when a

LIVING BY ONE'S WIT.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TERRITORY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1855.

HUMOROUS SKETCH.

Nine persons sailed from Basle down the Rhine. A Jew who wished to go to Schalampi, was allowed to come on board peice. and journey with them, on condition that he would conduct himself with propriety and give the captain eighteen kreutzers for his passage.

Now, it is true, something jingled in the Jew's pocket when he struck his hand against it; but the only money there was therein was a twelve kreutzer peice, for the light of his flashing eye was still un- the other was a brass button. Notwithstanding this, he accepted the offer with gratitude, for he thought to himself, "somehe continued. "Yes, long and earnestly, thing may be earned, even upon the water. upon the Rhine."

During the first part of the voyage the passengers were very talkative and merry, and the Jew, with his wallet under his arm-for he did not lay it aside-was the object of much mirth and mockery, as alas! is often the case with those of his na-

"Come, Jew, do you know any pastime that will amuse us ? Your fathers must have contrived many a one during their stay in the wilderness,"

"Now is the time," thought the Jew. "to shear my sheep!" and he proposed that they should sit round in a circle, and propound curious questions to each other, and he, with their permission, would sit down with them. Those who could not answer the questions should pay the one who propounded them a twelve-kreutzer peice; and those who answered them pertinently should receive a twelve-kreutzer peice.

The proposals pleased the company, and hoping to divert themselves with the Jew's wit or stupidity, each one asked at random. whatever entered his head.

Thus, for example, the first one asked: "How many soft boiled eggs could the giant Goliah eat upon an empty stomach?" All said that it was impossible to answer that question, and each paid over his

But the Jew said "one; for he who has eaten one egg, cannot eat a second one on an empty stomach" and the others paid him twelve kreutzers.

The second thought, wait Jew, and I will try you out of the New Testament, and I think I shall win my peice.

"Why did the Apostle Paul write the econd epistle to the Corinthians?" The Jew said: "Because he was not in

Corinth, otherwise he would have spoken to them." So he won another twelve kreutzer peice. When the third found the Jew so well

versed in the Bible, he tried him in a different way. "Who prolongs his work to as great a length as possible, and yet completes it in time ?"

"The rope-maker, if he is industrious," said the Jew.

In the meanwhile they drew near to a village, and one said to the other, "That is Bamlanch."

Then the fourth asked: "In what month to the people of Bamleach eat the least?" The Jew said, "In February, for that as only twenty-eight days."

The fifth said: "There are two natural prothers, and still only one of them is my uncle."

"The uncle is your father's brother, and your father is not your uncle."

A fish now jumped out of the water, and the sixth asked, "What fish have their

eyes nearest together?" The Jew said: "The smallest." The seventh asked: "How can a man

has forgotten his gloves, how must he nanage so that his hands shall not freeze?" The Jew said: He must make fists

out of them." The ninth was the last. This one ask ed "How can five persons dive five eggs so that each man shall receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

The Jew said: "The last must take the dish with the egg, and can let it lay there

But it now came to his turn, and he determined to make a good sweep. After the vicinity of Atchison, K. T.

many preliminary compliments, he asked, with an air of mischevious frendliness:

"How can a man fry two trouts in three pans so that a trout may lay in each pan?" No one can answer this, and one after the other gave him a twelve kreutzer the cows took it by turns to chase him

But when the ninth desired that he should answer it himself, he frankly acknowledged that he knew not how trout could be fried in such a way.

Then it was maintained that this unfair in the Jew, but he stoutly affirmed that there was no provision for it in the agreement, save that he who could not answer the questions should pay the kreutzers, and fulfilled the agreement, by paying the sum on the ninth of his comrades, who had asked him to solve it himself. But they all being rich merchants, and grateful for the amusements which has passed an hour or two very pleasantly for them, laughed hautily over their loss, and at the Jew's cunning.

Taking the Census.

The following colloquy took place between the Census Marshall and a native of Germany, in Albany:

"Who lives here?" "Yaw."

"What's your name?" "Sharmany, on der Rhine."

"What's your father's name ?" "Nix for staw."

"When did you arrive in Albany?" "Mit a steamboats."

"Got any children?" "Yaw-two barrels mit kront."

"How long have you resided in this "Two rooms and der basements."

"Who owns the building?" "I pays no'ing. Hance pays the same

wice a month." "Where did you live last year ?"

"Across der red store as you come up mit der market in your right hand, perhind der pump vhat perlongs to der blacksmid shops.

The marshall having entered all this

made up his mind that he would pash

ahead and examine Hans, who lives up stairs, mit der banisters." We shall note his success at an early day. PHANCY HIS PHELINGS. - A young

notice with a verse composed by the unfortunate bridegroom, to the printer for publication. The notice was as follows:

Married at Gotham, February the 28th A. Conkey, Esq., Attorney at Law, to Miss Euphenia Wiggins.

Love is the union of two hearts That best in softest melody; Time with its ravages imparts No bitter fusion to its extacy.

Here is the notice as printed: At Gotham, February, 28th, A Donkey Esq., Eternally at Law, to Mr. Eaphenia Piggins,

Love is an opinion of two heads That belts its softest mellowy; l Time, with its cabbage heads imparts No better feed to an extra dray.

The feelings of said Alexander Conkey, on seeing this piece, can be better imagined than described, and the impression of the toe of the editor's boots on the baser part of the long eared compositor can be seen to this day .- Abington Standard.

A doctor had a very intimate friend, whom he was accustomed to meet every day, but at length the latter avoided him, and the doctor could never get near enough to speak to him.

But one day, happening to come suddenly upon his friend, the doctor saluted him with-

see you of late-that you try and keep out of my way?"

haven't been sick for so long that I am ashamed to meet a doctor."

The seventh asked: "How can a man ride from Basle to Berne in the shade, in the summer time, when the sun shines?"

The Jew said: "When he comes to a place where there is no shade, he must dismount and go on foot."

The eight asked: "When a man rides in the winter time from Berne to Basle, and thirty-six, six hundred and thirty-six,

A gentleman crossing a narrow bridge, said to a countryman whom he seventh article treats twenty-eight March, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one thousand met-

"I think this narrow causeway must be very dangerous, my honest friend; pray, are not people lost here, sometimes?"

"Lost! no, sir, I never knew anybody lost here in all my life; there were several drowned, but they were all found again."

Large farms are being made in

How to Move a Sullen Ox .- "Did deed and nine, five hundred dollars; you over observe," said a plain man, a friend of ours, a few days since, as we were driving a dog out of the cow pen, to prevent his taking refuge behind us-as over the lot-"did you never observe that a cow never will make friends with a dog?" "Often." "Well, the best way you ever tried to make steers rise when they get sullen and lie down, is just to bring a dog and drop him down on them. It will make them jump up when nothing else in the world will." We seized it hint at once for the benefit of our triends who own such pests as obstinate oxen, and give it to them now. We believe there is no antipathy so universal and inviterate as that of cat-

all other means fail, that will answer .-Southern Planter. Bor"Down East" somewhere, a pious old lady was summoned as a witness in an important case. Being told that she must 'swear," the poor woman was filled with horror at the thought. After much persusion she yielded, and exclaimed -"Well, if I must, I must-Dam !" The court ad-

tle against dogs, and it strikes us that when

journed immediately. A lady paying a visit to her daughter, who was a young widow, asked her-"Why do you wear the widow's garb so

"Dear mamma," replied the Janghter "it saves me the expense of of advertising for a husband, as every gentleman cen see for himself that I am for sale by private contract."

When an ugly woman is beloved. t must certainly be a desperate degree; either it must proceed from a strange weakness in her lover, or from some more secret and invincible charm than that of

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States.

[Public 201.] OFTOES AND MISSOURIAS .- For first of three

dollars;
For first of ten instalments for pay of Miller per seventh article treaty fiftieen March, eighteen hundred fifty-four, six hundred dollars;
For first of ten installments for blacksmith March, eighteen hundred and fifty four, seven hundred and twenty dollars; For first of ten instalments for farmer, per

seventh acticle treaty fifteenth March, eighteer seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six hundred dollars;
For the exection of a grist and saw-mill, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, six thousand dollars;
For the exection of a smith's shop, and purchase of tools therefor, per seventh article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and

realy fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, two hundred dollars;
For navment to Lewis Bernard, for services rendered the tribe, per twelf h article breaty iffreenth Morch, eighteen hundred and fifty-four

hree hundred dollars.
Orrowas.—For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one housand dollars;
For permanent annuity, in money or other-

For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven, eight hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-night Angust, eighteen hundred twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Orthwas and Chippennia. For interest on

hundred and eighteen, one thousand five hundred dollars;

For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-nisth Angust, eighteen hundred twenty-one, one thousand dollars.

Ottowas and Chippewas.—For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at six per century on, to be paid as annuity, per resolution of Senate, seventeenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and thirty-two, two forty barrels of salt, and forty kegs of tobacco, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and

venty-eighth Marcus, dollars; irty-six, five thousand dollars; For missions for twenty ver a and during the leasure of Congress, per fourth a tiele treaty wenty-eighth March eighteen hundred and twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thir-

lenly upon his friend, the doctor saluted him with—

"How comes it, my friend, that I never see you of late—that you try and keep out of my way?"

"Why, the fact is," he replied, "I haven't been sick for so long that I am ashamed to meet a doctor."

"But one day, happening to come suddenly upon his friend, the doctor saluted the saluted the doctor saluted the saluted the doctor saluted the saluted the doctor

six hundred dollars;

For two mechanics, for ten years and during the pleasure of the President, per seventh article treaty twenty-eighth March, eighteen handred and thirty six, one thousand two hundred

dollars. Powers. — For agricultural implements, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty sinth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Portawaromies.—For permanent annuity, in silver per fourth article treaty third Angost, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

NO. 29.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, two thousand five hundred dol-

article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two thousand dollars;
For life annuity to chief, in goods, per second cicle treaty twentieth September, eighte undeed and twenty-eight, one thousand de

lars;
For payment annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, sixteen thousand dol-

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, four hundred dollars;

For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thi ty-three seven hundred dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six two thousand dollars:

sand dollars;
For permanent provision for blacksmith and
essistant, per third article treaty aixteenth Octuber, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven

toper, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per third a ticle treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six two hundred and twenty dollars;

For education during the pleasure of Congress

For education during the pleasure of Congress per second article treaty twen liefs September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, one thousand dollars;

For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lien of tobacco, Iron and steel, per second article icenty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars;

cle of the treaty of the lifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six, three hundred dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, seven hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and twenty dollars;

For permanent provision for fifty brirels of salt, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars;

For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventheenth Jone, eighteen hundred and forty-six, thirty-two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.-For perma-POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.—For permanent annuity in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeen November, eighteen hundred and seven, four hundred dollars.

QUAPAWS.—For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth may, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars;

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth may, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, eight hundred and forty dollars;

lars;
For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty three of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth may, eighteen hundred and thirty-inee, two hundred and twenty dollars; For farmer, during the pleasure of the Pres-ident, per litted article treaty thirteenth may, eighteen hundred dollars; Rogue Rives.—For second of sixteen instal-

ments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth Septem-ber, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, two thou-sand five hundred dollars. Sacs and Foxes or Mississippi.—For per-

manent annuity in goods, or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four, one thousand dellars; For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments, as annuity in specie, per third article treaty twenty thousand dollars;
For twenty-fourth of thirty Instalments for gunsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, six

hundred dollars;
For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for iron and steel for aloop, per fourth article treaty twenty-first September, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, two hundred and twenty dollars;
For twenty-fourth of thirty instalments for halocksmid and assistant, show and took per

dollars; For interest on two bundred thousand dol-

lars.

SENECAS.—For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twesty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, for hun-

ber, e gateen insurer endered ded dollars;
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article teraty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen five hundred dollars; For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and for-

hundred and thirty-one, eight hundred and forty dollars;
For iron and steel for shop, during the pleaswre of the President, per fourth article treaty
swenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and
thirty-one, two hundred and twenty dollars;
For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth
February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, six
hundred dollars.

SKERACAS OF NEW YORK.—For permanent
anneity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of

article treaty ainth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, one thousand dollars.

Porrawayomes.—For permanent annuity, in silver per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, one thousand dollars.

For permanent annuity in silver, per third and forty-six, three thousand seven hundred article treaty thirtieth Seplember, eighteen hundred and fitty dollars.